

The Evening Herald.

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THE N. M. C. A.

THE generosity of the Santa Fe, as shown through the act of President R. P. Ripley, in granting to the local N. M. C. A. the use of a site at the corner of First street and Central avenue, is worthy of commendable mention. The rental asked, \$1 a year, and the term of the lease, ninety-nine years, are seen that the association need have no further worry over the expense of securing a site.

The local association, it is understood, had intended to expend about \$25,000 for a suitable site. This sum is saved by the act of Mr. Ripley. However much Albuquerque may appreciate this act, and however much all good Albuquerquians would like to tell Mr. Ripley of their appreciation, will never be known. But it is a great deal. Mr. Ripley is a man of few words. When he acts, it is because of his belief in the correctness of his action, not for commendation, say those who know him well. He prefers that there be no roses or feathers of thanks attached to his act and that of the great railroad system he represents. Hence Albuquerque will not try to express to him its gratitude and appreciation. But gratitude and appreciation are none the less hearty and sincere because unexpressed.

A MOMENTOUS SIXTY DAYS.

SOMETIMES one wonders if the sober-minded people of New Mexico fully realize just how serious and important a business the meeting of the legislative assembly now near at hand is to be to this state. After talking with one or two members of the assembly, we certainly have some doubts as to whether or not those particular members have any conception at all of the seriousness of the tasks before them.

Most states have taxation problems of varying gravity. No state has a perfect system and none will have until the arrival of the millennium. But New Mexico is rather worse off than most if not all the states, for we have no taxation system at all. Such a one as we had has been abolished by the elimination of the state board of equalization by constitutional amendment, voted on and approved by the sovereign people on November 3 last. The adoption of this amendment left the fixing of our tax system wholly and unreservedly in the hands of the coming session of the legislature.

That one statement alone would seem to be sufficient to bring to us some realization of just how important this coming session of the assembly is to be, of how deeply its work will interest each and every one of us personally and how vitally its action on taxation alone will bear upon the future of the state. When it is stated that this legislature can, if it should so desire, practically exempt land grants, for instance, from all taxation, by making the tax on such grants nominal, one gathers an idea of how almost unlimited is the power this assembly will have over our affairs.

We have no referendum in New Mexico. The only chance we will have to make any effective statement of our view upon taxation is while the legislature is considering the making of a taxation system. We can afford to sit up and take a very keen, not to say eager interest, in the work of this assembly from the very jump.

HELL AND REPEAT.

WHEN this war began it was predicted by medical men, war experts and others that we were now to have an exhibition of modern, humane warfare from which much of the hell had been extracted. It was stated that the steel-jacketed bullets of the perfectly equipped German and French and English war machines would just pass right through a man, making a neat, clean hole which the field surgeon, or gently plunging at its entrance and exit, could put on the road to healing. It was admitted that if the perfect projectile aimed to pass through a valve between the

heart, or if it should strike a nerve center in the cranial cavity, it probably would cause instant and painless death. Otherwise wounds in this war would be rather matters, creative largely of sympathy and iron crosses.

This does not seem to be the view of Dr. J. E. Hoguet, a noted American surgeon, who has just returned to New York city after a month of actual field observation with the American ambulance corps in France. In fact, Dr. Hoguet gives us the impression that all of the old-time hell is present in this war, with the difference that our modern and highly perfected projectiles give it a tendency to repeat. In an article on "military surgery," written since his return from the slaughter pens he describes definitely that gunshot and shell wounds are far more difficult to treat surgically than were such wounds in the Spanish-American and the Russo-Japanese wars. He recalls that in the two wars mentioned the effect of modern high speed pointed rifle bullets was considered a humane one. The victim was supposed to die instantly or recover easily.

"This might have been true formerly," continues Dr. Hoguet, "when the number of men engaged were comparatively few, when transportation was rapid and when there was little use of the modern high-powered shrapnel shells. But from personal observations of the wounded in France during the early weeks of the war I can state without reservation that this is not the case."

The subsequent picture which this surgeon gives us from the purely non-emotional viewpoint of the surgeon addressing his fellows, leaves the impression that compared to the present war the kind General Sherman described, with its soft-soiled bullets, its infected wounds and its lack of much of any kind of treatment, was after all a minor kind of hell.

A NEW IDEA IN SOCIAL SERVICE.

IN MINNESOTA a new idea in social service has sprung up. It is the organization of ill people for their own benefit. This organization, the first of its kind in the world, will be known as the Association of Patients and ex-Patients of the Minnesota State Sanatorium for Consumptives. No one will be eligible to membership unless he has had tuberculosis and has taken three months' treatment at the state sanatorium.

For some time past the patients of the state sanatorium at Walker have been considering a proposal to organize a society which could be of benefit to them after discharge.

In letters received by patients from some who have been patients it has been learned that all is not easy for them after discharge. Many leave before they should because their money does not hold out or because their home counties do not feel disposed to further assist them.

Dr. George William Beach, superintendent of the sanatorium, says there are many one-time patients in remote districts in need of a physician and a nurse. One of the things the association will do is to see that these are provided.

The first definite work of the association will be the making of an effort to obtain the passage of a law making it obligatory upon the state to give discharged tuberculosis patients preference in the selection of laborers to reforest state lands. Dr. Beach says that this is ideal work for them.

There will be no dues and no salaries in the organization. The superintendent of the sanatorium will be chairman and will have a secretary and board of directors. Periodical meetings will be held at the sanatorium and at other places when deemed expedient.

Each member of the association must promise to do everything in his power to help other members. If they refuse or neglect to do this membership is forfeited.

Four times a year a letter will be sent to each member of the "alumni" asking for information relative to his health, means of support, present occupation and whether he desires other work. If he is doing undesirable work other work will be found for him.

A COMMUNICATION.

Port Sumner, N. M., Jan. 1st, 1915.
Editor Evening Herald:

Dear Sir: In your issue of December 26th I read of the Volmer resolution to empower President Wilson with power to prohibit the shipment of arms and munitions of war to any of the European powers now at war, etc. I don't think we as citizens of the United States ought to allow our munitions of war to go out of our country. We know for what they are bought for, simply for one man's satisfaction to kill his neighbor with, possibly before this war is ended these same guns may be turned on our own men.

It is for no other reason but for the sake of humanity let the press and the people of this our free country arise and support the resolution presented by Hon. Volmer.

I am not a German, Englishman,

Frenchman nor Austrian; and heaven knows I claim no kin to Russia or Turkey.

I am just a plain citizen of a free country and don't believe in selling my neighbor a gun with which to kill his neighbor.

Hoping your paper will support the Volmer resolution, I remain
H. A. FULLER.

IF HAIR IS TURNING GRAY, USE SAGE TEA

Helen's Grandmother's Recipe to Darken and Beautify Faded Hair.

That beautiful, even shade of dark, glossy hair can only be had by brewing a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray, streaked and looks dry, wispy and scraggly, just an application of Sage and Sulphur restores its appearance a hundredfold.

Don't bother to prepare the tonic; you can get from any drug store a 50-cent bottle of "Wyneth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," ready to use. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color, thickness and lustre of your hair and remove dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair.

Everybody uses "Wyneth's Sage and Sulphur" because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair has disappeared, and after another application it becomes beautifully dark and appears glossy, lustrous and abundant.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN HOSPITALS HAVE RECOGNIZED TRADE

Paris, Jan. 4.—A scene in one of the military hospitals in this described by the Figaro:

In the military hospitals in Germany as in France they distribute cigars and cigarettes to the wounded. Germans and French often find themselves together in the same room. The Frenchman prefers the cigarette; the German the cigar. They like to exchange. But upon what basis? And how to make each other understood? They do some curious contortions with the fingers.

"One cigar," explains the Frenchman, "is worth five cigarettes." The German replies with his fingers: "Two cigarettes for your cigar." It finally ends in this agreement: The German will give the Frenchman three cigarettes for one cigar, and this is the tariff which is now established—one cigar for three cigarettes.

IT'S SURPRISING

That So Many Albuquerque People Fail to Recognize Kidney Weakness.

Are you a bad back victim? Suffer twinges, headaches, dizzy spells?

Go to bed tired—get up tired? It's surprising how few suspect the kidneys.

It's surprising how few know what to do.

Kidney trouble needs kidney treatment.

Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only.

Have convinced Albuquerque people of their merit.

Here's an Albuquerque case; Albuquerque testimony.

Kidney cuffers hereabouts should read it.

A. W. Bambrick, 905 S. Broadway, Albuquerque, says: "I was greatly troubled with pains in the small of my back and in my sides. The kidneys were painful. I had often noticed Doan's Kidney Pills recommended by local people and I got a supply. At first they helped me and my kidneys were strengthened. I soon felt better in every way. Since then, whenever my kidneys have bothered me, I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and they have never failed to help me."

Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy; get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Bambrick had. Foster-McBurg Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Get the exchange habit. It's an economical one.

Tired of your camera?

Before you buy that guitar, suppose you find the fellow who has a guitar enjoying the same leisure your camera is.

We Americans buy right and left as the impulse moves us, a little forethought and a want ad will get what you want, and good as new—nearly always.

The Leap From The Water Tower



SCENE FROM "THE LEAP FROM THE WATER TOWER."

WHEN No. 5001 ran wild the only thing between the lives of 200 passengers and certain death was a young girl's nerve. Think of it you girls who are taught never to step upon a railroad train until the last revolution of the wheels has grounded itself into stillness, you who would not dream of jumping on the platform of a moving train, not even if losing that train meant losing everything that you held dear in life!

Think of it! Here is a girl who dared to leap from a water tower to the top of a rushing express train.

It didn't matter to Helen Holmes that it was dangerous. If she had stopped to think of it she would have realized that any one dropping on to a moving train was almost sure to be dashed off, and killed. Did Helen Holmes care? Not she. The girl telegrapher at Lone Point had had many daring adventures, in which she had learned that it pays to take chances. In this case the chance meant the lives of hundreds of helpless persons.

It all happened because Billy, the engineer, and Rand, the fireman of No. 5001, quarrel over Helen. Rand tries to drown his anger in whiskey and then, creating a ride on a freight train, overtakes Billy's express, and, slipping between the trains as they stop for water, he shuts off the angle cock which controls the brakes.

Billy, finding that the brakes do not hold, sends his crew out over the top of the cars to look for the trouble. They do not find it, and the runaway engine is beginning to get out of Billy's control just as they enter the dangerous mountain region.

Rand, however, is clinging to the rear platform of the train. Overcome by terror, he drops off at the bridge, where a line-man is waiting. He tells "the line-man to send word ahead to the office, so that some way may be found to inform the crew where the trouble lies. Helen at the telegraph office gets the message, drops her instrument, rushes out, climbs the tower and is out over the tracks on the spot just as the express dashes through. She lets herself drop. Her word saves the train.

This is the most amusing of all the exploits of Miss Helen Holmes, the Kaleid Company's railroad star, and makes the last in the series of "The Hazards of Helen" worthy the admiration which this remarkable series is receiving from all over the country and especially from railroad men, who know a brave girl when they see one.

Automobile Production Totals Nearly Half a Billion Dollars During the Past Fiscal Year

While it is generally known that the automobile industry has had a wonderful development during the past twelve years, few people know in actual figures to what magnitude the business has grown. At the meeting of the annual convention of the American Bankers' association at Richmond, Va., in October, 1914, William Livingston, president of the Dime Savings Bank of Detroit, and former president of the American Bankers' association, delivered an address in which he undertook to set forth the automobile industry in its true light.

Following are a few of the facts and figures given by Mr. Livingston: "Although looked up as a rather hazardous business in the early days, automobile manufacture has assumed gigantic proportions, with apparently little decrease in the demand, although with prices getting lower each year, and the margin of profit smaller. It is worthy of note that at no time in the last twelve years has the industry as a whole taken a backward step, the records showing that each year an increasing number of cars have been made and sold; from less than a thousand cars in 1902, when the business may really be said to have begun, to 435,000 cars during the fiscal year of June 30, 1914, the latter having a total valuation of about \$425,000,000. Compared with these figures are the products of the parts and accessory makers, with sales during the past twelve months running into big figures. Attention at this point is called to the fact that 47 per cent of the cost of an automobile is in the labor.

"While in the early days the automobile was a luxury, it is now a necessity for a large proportion of owners, and has taken its place among utilities like the telephone and telegraph with a broadening field, because of the increasing demand for commercial or freight carrying, power driven vehicles. This accounts largely for the continued buying of cars even in times of depression, as in 1907 and 1908—a period that showed substantial increases in car sales. However, it must be appreciated that to farmers, doctors and business men generally, the automobile is now a dependent part of their equipment for doing business.

"As the greatest number of cars are sold during seven months of the year, makers and dealers have been borrowers, and it is a matter of record and common knowledge that in yearning this growing industry, bankers of this country have played a most important part with practically no loss. Discerning bankers, in the past few years especially, have appreciated the stability of the industry and the standing of the men in charge, and have co-operated in a marked degree in establishing the business on its present high plane.

"The future market for automobiles rests not alone in this country, but throughout the world, especially as European makers are not likely to produce very much for some time. Last year American automobile manufacturers exported cars to the value of \$26,774,000, with parts amounting to \$1,000,000, or a total of \$27,774,000. When it is taken into consideration that France alone exported

been two years or more in the service and who so desire may purchase stock of the company for \$110 per share on easy terms of payment.

No employee can purchase more than one share for each \$300 of annual wages he receives, nor more than ten shares whatever his wages.

The terms of payment will be \$2 per share per month beginning with March, 1915, and the quarterly dividends paid on the stock will go toward paying for it after deducting interest at 4 per cent per annum on the unpaid balance.

The company has paid 8 per cent dividends for seven years, and it is calculated that dividends at this rate and the \$2 per share per month payments by employees will pay for this stock in full by November, 1918. Any employee who so desires can after March 1, 1915, but not before, pay in the balance on his stock and receive his stock certificate.

Should an employee leave the service or die before his stock is fully paid for, the amount he has paid in plus the accumulated dividends (less 4 per cent interest) will be paid back.

The American Telephone and Telegraph company is the parent company of the Bell telephone system which operates or connects with

BERNARD S. RODEY

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Albuquerque, N. M.

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PHONE EMPLOYEES MAY PURCHASE STOCK ON EASY TERMS NOWADAYS

Denver, Colo., Jan. 4.—The American Telephone and Telegraph company has announced that arrangements have been made by which employees of the Bell system who have